

THE ENQUIRER.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) PUBLISHED BY RITCHIE & WORSLEY, OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE...AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM...payable in advance.

NUMBER 64.]

TU. SDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1864.

[VOLUME 1.]

CONDITIONS.

- I. The ENQUIRER will appear twice a week...During the session of Congress and the Virginia Legislature, either a third paper or a supplementary half-sheet, during the week.
- II. Terms of payment FIVE DOLLARS per annum, in advance.
- III. ADVERTISEMENTS, from those who do not subscribe to the paper, should not exceed a square in length, shall be inserted for seventy-five cents the first time, fifty cents for each time during three weeks, and for every additional insertion thirty-three cents; long ones in the same proportion.
- IV. SUBSCRIBERS shall have their advertisements inserted for fifty cents the first time, and thirty-three cents for every additional insertion.

Auction Sales.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co.

WILL be sold at the store occupied by M. W. Hancock & Co. on Wednesday's in each week; and at their office, on Tuesdays and Fridays, as usual.
Dec. 1, 1864. epif

Sales at Auction.

At the house occupied by M. W. Hancock & Co. on Wednesday next, will be sold:
A BOX OF LINENS marked I. B. No. 2, damaged and sold for the benefit of the undersigned and others concerned.
ALSO—a variety of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES. Terms made known on the day of sale.
THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. V. M's.
December 8.—[ep2]

Sales at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD by the subscribers, at the late dwelling house of D. M. Randolph, Esq. on Friday the 14th inst. a variety of valuable Household and Kitchen FURNITURE; among which are, some fashionable and substantial Plate, lately imported; mahogany tables, side board and bafon stands of superior quality; a well assorted collection of the most useful kitchen furniture; sets and parts of sets of table and tea China, &c. &c. &c.
Also—A very large superb Carpet, and a very superior Time Piece.
Terms of Sale.—Cash for all fums of 50 dollars and under; over that sum, a credit of 60 and 120 days will be given. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock. In the mean time, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to view the articles; in expectation of which, attendance by the proprietor will be given every morning until 11 o'clock.
THOMAS TAYLOR, & Co.
Auctioneers.
Dec. 5, 1864. (ep1f)

Sales at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, for ready money, on Wednesday the 19th day of December next, the HOUSE & LOT near the mouth of Shockoe Creek, at present occupied by B. J. Harris, and commonly called the Shor Factory—the title papers may be seen at any time by applying to
THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. V. M.
Nov. 24. ep tds.

STORE OF

Ironmongery, Jewellers, &c.

By FRANCIS FOLLET (from New-York) between Messrs. Bohn & Hubner's and Mr. Charles Spencer's, Main Street, Richmond, where he offers for sale an assortment of

GOLD, Gilt, Silver, Plated, Japan'd and Cutlery wares; Gold and Silver Watches, Watch materials, Ladies' & Gentlemen's Morocco Pocket Books, Glove Ties, Elastic Garters and Girdles; Coral, Wax and Glass Beads, Ivory, Bone and Wood Chaps Men, Buckrammed Tables, Marble Slabs and Shells; Cutlery, Pipes, Guns, Gun Locks, Pistols, Swords, Scabbards, Sward Knives, Epaulettes, Military Feathers, Sportsmen's Bags and Knives, and common and game Flints; Whips, Cane, Umbrellas, Boot Jacks, Spurs, Razors, Hair and Straps; Shaving Boxes and Brushes; Carving Tongs; Powder-Horns and Puffs; Violet and Shaving Soap; Pomatum; Tooth Powder and Essence; gentlemen's Mahogany dressing Gowns and travelling Bags; Resin's Colours, for drawing and painting of different sizes; hair, head upstake Pencils; Slates; Ink Powder, Wafers, Quills, Paper Folders, Counting House Slates; Ink Stands; Ivory, horn and tortoise Shell Combs; Ladies' ornamented tortoise Shell Dress Cases; Silver Buttons, Jew's Harps; Hair Heels; Pins and Needles; elastic and common Knitting Needles; Tambour Needles and Cases; Thimbles; Spectacles and Cases; Sewing-Needles and Cases; and mathematical Instruments; in cases; Pocket Compasses; Dividers; Glass Globe Lamps for bill; elegant brass And-Irons, and Shavers, Tongs and Pliers; Coal Scoops; Bellows; Smoothing Irons; Grid Irons; Copper and Iron Chaffing Dishes; Soft and hard Waffle Irons; Egg and Box Coffee Mills; iron and brass Griddles; Key Rings; Cork Screens; Clock Pins; Hair, Bristles, Scrubbing, whitening, cloths, tooth and shoe Brushes; Britannia metal Table and tea Spoons; Britannia metal Tea Pots; Frying Pans; Pots and Kettles; Fire Grates; Mill Saws; Hand and Panel Saws; Turkey Oil Stones; Gimblets; Foremakers; Tools; Brick Trowels; Shovels and Spades; Lutes; Hammers; Screws; Nails; Tacks—with a great variety of similar Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

Kid, Morocco and Leather Slippers; Men's fine and easy Shirts and Breeches; Hair and Leather Trunks; Fringed and Windproof Cloaks; Earthen Ware, in crates, assorted; Spanish Flower Ladles; Patent Bells; Powder and Shot.
December 4. [ep1f]

BURR MILL STONES, OF ALL SIZES; and PLASTER OF PARIS, of an excellent quality, FOR SALE, AS USUAL, BY

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

near the Market.

[ep1f]

W. COWAN,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, one door below the Eagle Tavern—repairs Watches and Clocks of every description, at the shortest notice.

W. C. returns his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and customers, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. He has on hand a few good Watches, with a variety of Chains, Stays, Keys, &c. Which he will dispose of low for cash.
December 4.—[ep 1f]

ASTONISHING INVISIBLE LADY.

THE ACOUSTIC TEMPLE.

Is now exhibiting in Richmond in the cross street leading from the Main Street between the Eagle and the Union Taverns, at the house lately occupied by Mr. Pollard, and since by Mr. Warren, as the Profile-Office.

THE amateurs of science and curious experiments will find in this exhibition the most surprising phenomenon that has ever been discovered in acoustics; the proprietor therefore presumes to flatter himself that the enlightened and liberal public will honor his performance with the same degree of applause which has so uniformly attended it in Paris, London, Liverpool and New-York.

This inexplicable Acoustic and optical Illusion,

Which professes to expose the practices of artful impostors, pretended magicians, and exorcists, and to open the eyes of those who still foster an absurd belief in ghosts, witchcraft, conjuration, demoniacs, &c. will enable the attentive observer to form a just idea of the artifice by which they imposed on the credulous and superstitious, in this and former ages; and afford also to the spectator an interesting and pleasing entertainment.

Description of the Exhibition.

In a temple, representing those where the Egyptians delivered their oracles, is a small altar, and a crystal (as described by Dr. Dee, &c.) for consulting spirits. From this proceed the oracles for conveying questions and answers. The whole apparatus is unconnected with surrounding objects.

A conversation may be held on any subject—fencing, laughing, breathing, &c. close to the ear of the audience; describing their number, dress, motion, &c. without any visible interference of agency, and to completely deceiving the senses, as to appear to be the effect of magic.

The above wonderful and incomprehensible exhibition, which has excited the astonishment and gratified the curiosity of the amateurs of science and the public in general, in London, &c. is now exhibiting, with improvements, as above described.

Hours of Exhibition, from 9 o'clock till 1, and from 2 till 6, and from 7 till 9 in the evening.
Admission 75 cents.—Children 50.
Nov. 4. (ep1f)

BROKER'S OFFICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a Broker's Office, opposite the Union Tavern, and over the Counting-house of Thomas and Anna Ladd. All business confided to him, will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL.

October 5. if

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM TEMPLE has received by the ship Edward and Charles, from London, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, suitable to the approaching season. He expects an

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY, to complete his assortment, by the ship Sally from London, and Letonia from Liverpool; which he will dispose of on his usual low terms.
Sept. 6. epif

T. SULLY,

Portrait and Miniature Painter.

SPECIMENS of his work may be seen at his rooms above Dunsmuir & Turner's Grocery, Main-Street, Richmond.

December 4. (ep1f)

Irish Linen and Madeira Wine.

JOHN HENRY has imported in the ship LATONA, Captain Thurston, from Liverpool, a few small boxes of well assorted 4-4ths IRISH LINEN, purchased in Dublin in July; which, with fine old London particular MADEIRA WINE, in pipes and half pipes, he offers for sale on moderate terms.
Nov. 7. epif

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, W. MACKENZIE & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Goods.

Nov. 7. ep4w

EDUCATION.

J. WOOD has opened, at his room, formerly the school room of Mr. Harris, opposite to Mr. Copland's, AN EVENING CLASS, from the hours of seven to nine, for the arts of Drawing and Painting, and the several branches of the Mathematics, including the higher parts of Arithmetic, Geography, Astronomy and Surveying.

Evenings of tuition Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. The Students who attend are at liberty to devote the whole of the two hours to either of the above arts and sciences, or to apply both to Drawing and Mathematics, the latter being taught by lecture.

Terms Two Dollars and one half per month, paid at entrance.
Nov. 21. (ep1f)

Insurance against Fire.

Phoenix Fire Office, London,

May 1, 1864.

THE numerous and destructive fires which have happened within the period of the two last years, in different parts of Europe and America, (more particularly in the towns of Liverpool in England, Gothenburg in Sweden, and Norfolk in Virginia,) render it proper to remind all persons who possess property in the United States of America of the utility of insurance.

The Phoenix Office of London, is an institution sufficiently known by the very large and important losses it has paid, in consequence of the extensive conflagrations in the cities and towns of America, to such sufferers as have had the prudence to protect their property, by insurance.—The Phoenix Company deeply regret that, owing to the expense of serious and continued losses, upon the buildings and stores in the timber towns, no alteration nor remission on such risks can be made at present—but the Directors hope from the increase of brick and stone buildings, and other improvements of security, that the period is not far distant, when they will be able generally, to mitigate the rates of insurance in North America; and they confidently presume that formerly fulfilled their extensive engagements, have unequivocally established the solidity, credit, and good faith of the Company.

The Phoenix Company grant insurances upon buildings, goods and ships, whilst in dock or in harbor, from loss or damage by fire, upon the most moderate and equitable terms; and persons desirous of securing their property by policies from this company, are requested to transmit their orders to their correspondents in Great Britain.
Nov. 3. ep16c.

[BY PERMISSION.]

BURR & HAMILTON.

Is now opened at Mr. HALLAM'S Washington Tavern A NEW COLLECTION OF WAX FIGURES;

SUPERIOR to any in America; among which are a striking likeness and representation of the late unfortunate DUEL, fought between Col. AARON BURR, Vice-President of the United States, and Gen. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, wherein Gen. Hamilton is supported by his second after receiving the mortal wound, while Col. Burr is led from the field by his second—a striking representation of the place where the duel was fought, upon scenery, which adds much to this interesting representation, &c.—and a number of SELECTED FIGURES, chosen from the best selections in America.

MUSIC ON AN ELEGANT ORGAN. ADMITTANCE.—50 cents for the first admission; and no person is admitted the second, without paying half price.—25 cents.
December 6. ep1f.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT at Nicholson's Wharf, at Rocketts, on the 12th day of December, 1864, will be exposed to auction, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, A PARCEL OF

BURR STONES;

Which I imported for William Davidson, and he refused to take; and concerning which a suit is now depending between us. This step is taken that the lots may be as light as possible on whomsoever it may fall.
JAMES MCANCE.
Dec. 6. 2 ep.

ENOCH SULLIVAN,

JEWELLER & HAIR-WORKER,

(First door below the Eagle Tavern.)

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has for Sale, A FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY & SILVER WARE;

Also, A HANDSOME SUPPLY OF LADIES ELEGANT COMBS, POCKET BOOKS, &c.
Dec. 8. ep 1f.

NOTICE.

THE office of Supervisor of the Revenue for the District of Virginia being discontinued, and the unfinished business of the said Office transferred to me; the Collectors of the Direct Tax and Internal Revenue, whose accounts have not been finally adjusted and paid, are hereby informed, that they are now requested to call at my office, in the city of Richmond, without delay, and pay the balances due to the United States.—And those whole lands have been sold in the District of Virginia by authority of an act of Congress of the United States for non-payment of the Direct Tax, may redeem such lands, by paying to me within the time limited, the principal and fees as the law directs.

As most of the above-mentioned lands were sold in Dec. 1862, the privilege of redemption will continue until December next.
The money received by me for the redemption of the said lands, will be returned to the purchaser, with interest at the rate of 25 per cent per annum on the purchase money, to the day on which it may be paid to me.
JOSEPH SCOTT.
Marshall V. D.
July 7. ep—1f.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Nov. 30.

The committee to whom was referred, on the sixth instant, the report of a select committee appointed on the thirteenth of March last, "to prepare and report articles of impeachment against Samuel Chafe, one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States," submit to the House the following

REPORT.

Articles exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States, in the name of themselves, and of all the people of the United States, against Samuel Chafe, one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in maintenance and support of their impeachment against him, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE I.

That, unmindful of the solemn duties of his office, and contrary to the sacred obligation by which he stood bound to discharge them "faithfully and impartially, and without respect to persons," the said Samuel Chafe, on the trial of John Fries, charged with treason, before the circuit court of the United States, held for the district of Pennsylvania, in the city of Philadelphia, during the months of April and May, one thousand eight hundred, whereas the said Samuel Chafe presided, did, in his judicial capacity, conduct himself in a manner highly arbitrary, oppressive and unjust, viz:—

1. In delivering an opinion, in writing, on the question of law, on the construction of which the defence of the accused materially depended, tending to prejudice the minds of the jury against the case of the said John Fries, the prisoner, before council had been heard in his defence;

2. In restricting the council for said Fries from recurring to such English authorities as they believed apposite, or from citing certain statutes of the United States, which they deemed illustrative of the positions, upon which they intended to rest the defence of the client;

3. In debarring the prisoner from his constitutional privilege of addressing the jury (through his counsel) on the law, as well as on the facts, which was to determine his guilt, or innocence, and at the same time endeavouring to wrest from the jury their indisputable right to hear argument, and determine upon the question of fact, involved in the verdict which they were required to give;

In consequence of which irregular conduct of the said Samuel Chafe, as dangerous to our liberties, as it is novel to our laws and usages, the said John Fries was deprived of the right, secured to him by the eighth article amendatory of the constitution, and was condemned to death without having been heard, by counsel, in his defence, to the disgrace of the character of the American Bench, in manifest violation of law and justice, and in open contempt of the rights of justice, on which, ultimately, rest

the liberty and safety of the American people.

ARTICLE II.

That prompted by a similar spirit of persecution and injustice, at a circuit court of the United States, held at Richmond, in the month of May, one thousand eight hundred, for the district of Virginia, whereas the said Samuel Chafe presided, and before which a certain James Thompson Callendar was arraigned for a libel on John Adams, then President of the United States, the said Samuel Chafe, with intent to oppress, and procure the conviction of the said Callendar, did overrule the objection of John Basset, one of the jury, who wished to be excused from serving on the said trial, because he had made up his mind, as to the publication from which the words, charged to be libellous, in the indictment, were extracted; and the said Basset was accordingly sworn, and did serve on the said jury, by whose verdict the prisoner was subsequently convicted.

ARTICLE III.

That, with intent to oppress and procure the conviction of the prisoner, the evidence of John Taylor, a material witness on behalf of the said Samuel Chafe, was not permitted by the said Samuel Chafe to be given in, on pretence that the said witness could not prove the truth of the whole of one of the charges, contained in the indictment, although the said charge embraced more than one fact.

ARTICLE IV.

That the conduct of the said Samuel Chafe was marked, during the whole course of the said trial, by manifest injustice, partiality and intemperance; viz:

1. In compelling the prisoner's counsel to reduce to writing, and submit to the inspection of the court, for their admission, or rejection, all questions which the said counsel meant to propound to the above named John Taylor, the witness.

2. In refusing to postpone the trial, although an affidavit was regularly filed, stating the absence of material witnesses on behalf of the accused; and although it was manifest, that, with the utmost diligence, the attendance of such witnesses could not have been procured, at that term.

3. In the use of unusual, rude, and contemptuous expressions towards the prisoner's counsel; and in falsely insinuating that they wished to excite the public fears and indignation, and to produce that subordination to law, to which the conduct of the judge did, at the same time manifestly tend;

4. In repeated and vexatious interruptions of the said counsel, on the part of the said judge, which, at length, induced them to abandon their cause and their client, who was thereupon convicted and condemned to fine and imprisonment;

5. In an indecent solicitude, manifested by the said Samuel Chafe, for the conviction of the accused, unbecoming even a public prosecutor, but highly disgraceful to the character of a judge as it was subversive of justice.

ARTICLE V.

And whereas it is provided by the act of congress passed on the 24th day of Sept. 1789, intitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," that for any crime, or offence, against the United States, the offender may be arrested, imprisoned, or bailed, agreeably to the usual mode of process in the state where such offender may be found; and whereas it is provided by the laws of Virginia, that upon presentment by any grand jury of an offence not capital, the court shall order the clerk to issue a summons against the person, or persons offending, to appear and answer such presentment at the next court; yet, the said Samuel Chafe did, at the court aforesaid, award a capias against the body of the said James Thompson Callendar, indicted for an offence not capital, whereupon the said Callendar was arrested and committed to close custody, contrary to law in that case made and provided.

ARTICLE VI.

And whereas it is provided by the 54th section of the aforesaid act, intitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," that the laws of the several states, except where the constitution, treaties, or statutes of the United States shall otherwise require, or provide, shall be regarded as the rules of decision in trials at common law, in the courts of the United States, in cases where they apply; and whereas by the laws of Virginia it is provided, that in cases not capital, the offender shall not be held to answer any presentment of a grand jury until the court next succeeding that during which such presentment shall have been made, yet the said Samuel Chafe, with intent to oppress and procure the conviction of the said James Thompson Callendar, did, at the court aforesaid, rule and adjudge the said Callendar to trial during the term at which he, the said Callendar, was present and indicted, contrary to law in that case made and provided.

ARTICLE VII.

That, at a circuit court of the United States, for the district of Delaware, held at New-Castle, in the month of June, one thousand eight hundred, whereas the said Samuel Chafe presided, the said Samuel Chafe, disregarding the duties of his office, did defend from the dignity of a judge, and stoop to the level of an informer, by refusing to discharge the grand jury, although entreated by several of the said jury so to do; and after the said grand jury had regularly declared through their foreman, that they had found no bills of indictment, nor had any presentments to make, by observing to the said grand jury, that he, the said Samuel Chafe, understood "that a highly seditious temper had manifested itself in the state of Delaware, among a certain class of people, particularly in New-Castle county, and more especially in the town of Wilmington, where lived a most seditious printer, unrestrained by any principle of virtue, and regardless of social order—that the name of this printer was"—but checking himself, as if sensible of the indecorum which he was committing, added "that it might be sufficient too much to mention the name of this person, but it becomes your duty gentlemen, to enquire diligently into this matter," or words to that effect: and that with intention to procure the prosecution of the printer in question, the said Samuel Chafe did, moreover, authoritatively enjoin on the district attorney of the United States the necessity of procuring a

file of the papers to which he alluded, (and which were understood to be those published under the title of "Mirror of the Times and General Advertiser,") and, by a strict examination of them to find some passage which might furnish the ground work of a prosecution against the printer of the said paper; thereby degrading his high judicial functions, and tending to impair the public confidence in, and respect for, the tribunals of justice, so essential to the general welfare.

ARTICLE VIII.

And whereas mutual respect and confidence between the government of the United States and those of the individual states, and between the people and those governments, respectively, are highly conducive to that public harmony, without which there can be no public happiness, yet the said Samuel Chafe, disregarding the duties and dignity of his judicial character, did, at a circuit court, for the district of Maryland, held at Baltimore, in the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and three, pervert his official right and duty to address the grand jury then and there assembled, on the matters coming within the province of the said jury, for the purpose of delivering to the said grand jury an intemperate and inflammatory political harangue, with intent to excite the fears and resentment of the said grand jury, and of the good people of Maryland against their state government, and constitution, a conduct highly censurable in any, but peculiarly indecent and unbecoming in a judge of the supreme court of the United States; and moreover that the said Samuel Chafe, then and there, under pretence of exercising his judicial right to address the said grand jury, as aforesaid, did, in a manner highly unwarrantable, endeavour to excite the odium of the said grand jury, and of the good people of Maryland against the government of the United States, by delivering opinions, which, even if the judicial authority were competent to their expression, on a suitable occasion and in a proper manner, at that time and as delivered by him, were indecent, extra judicial and tending to pervert the high judicial character with which he was invested to the low purpose of an electioneer.

And the House of Representatives, by protestation, having to the said Samuel Chafe, at any time he might be called upon to answer, or to his answers which he should make, or any of them, a proof to all and every the aforesaid, to all and every other articles, impeachments, which shall be exhibited by the House of Representatives, do demand that the said Samuel Chafe may be put to answer the said crimes and misdemeanors, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given, as are agreeable to law and justice.

MONDAY, December 2.

Mr. J. Randolph, after the minutes of Friday were read, he perceived that certain persons having claims against the United States, had obtained an order of the House for a reference of their claims to a select committee, he was not then in the House, and not being acquainted with the petitioners, and not knowing who were on the Committee, the motion he was about to make could not be attributed to personal motives, but to a respect for regularity, in the proceedings of the House; he wished when the House had standing Committees the members of which from frequent investigation were more minutely acquainted with the detail than others, that all subjects relative thereto should be sent before them rather than to select Committees. For these considerations he moved to refer the petition, memorial or remonstrance, or whatever it was denominated, from certain agents of Yazoo claimants to the Committee of claims, and that the Committee erected for enquiring thereinto be discharged.

Mr. Nicholson informing Mr. J. Randolph that another petition on the same subject had been referred the preceding day to the same Committee, he asked if the gentleman had not better include both in his motion.

Mr. J. Randolph incorporated the suggestion of his friend in his motion. And on the question there was 56 yeas, and 27 nays—of course all controversies relating to the Yazoo claims go to that Committee.

Some papers from Pennsylvania relative to the Election of John Hoge were sent to the Committee of Elections without being read.

Mr. Nicholson presented a memorial from the inhabitants of Louisiana, filed to be signed by 2000 heads of families, which takes a view of the laws of the United States, for their territorial Government. He observed that the three Gentlemen appointed from that country had requested him to state that the copy which appeared in our papers in the course of the last summer was by no means authentic, many expressions as well as ideas in that do not appear in this, and there are expressions and ideas used in this that are not to be found in that. The translation that accompanies the French original though correct, may contain expressions that the House will have to pardon, ascribing them to the feelings of inhabitants so peculiarly situated, and not to any want of respect for the Government of the Union; they laboured under an idea that their morals, manners and customs had been misunderstood, and consequently complained of, and that the law of self defence was passed by Congress under those mistaken impressions. They therefore pray an alteration of the law so far as to allow them to be their own legislators, not dividing the territory into two Governments, and not prohibiting the importation of Slaves.

Mr. Nicholson moved, after the memorial was read to refer it to the Committee appointed on that part of the President's speech which relates to the amelioration of the Government of Louisiana, and it was referred accordingly.

Mr. Nicholson presented the petition of John B. Wallack Aid de-camp to Gen. Wilkinson, and Lieutenant in the army of the United States praying to be allowed for certain extra services in attending Treaties made with the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw and nations of Indians, as well as for the loss of a very Creek valuable horse in the enterprise.

A message was brought from the Senate by Mr. Otis, announcing that they had concurred in the bill making further appropriation for the contingent fund of Congress.

Mr. Nicholson said that the petition he had just presented contained an enumeration of certain facts, which might be further authenticated by a reference to the Secretary of War, who was possessed of full information on all subjects of military service; he therefore moved such reference in the first instance, and when that report should reach the House, he would move to refer the whole to the Committee of claims.

The engrossed bill allowing drawback on certain goods exported from New-Orleans was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Reley from the Committee on the subject asked and obtained leave to report a bill for establishing a Court for the adjudication of prizes taken from Tri-